

Xantholinini of the Australian region (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae), VI. Species from New Guinea of the Last collection in the Manchester museum. New genus, new species and new records 228° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

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Abstract: A new genus (*Guineella* gen. nov.) and twelve new species of Xantholinini (*Pachycorynus diaphanus* sp. nov., *Adamantea fluviatilis* sp. nov., *Adamantea karkar* sp. nov., *Neoxantholinus daulo* sp. nov., *Zeteotomus kassem* sp. nov., *Australinus papuanus* sp. nov., *Thyrecephalus eminens* sp. nov., *Guineella hornabrookiana* sp. nov., *Eachamia losti* sp. nov., *Metolinus longelytratus* sp. nov., *Metolinus papuanus* sp. nov., *Andelis punctatus* sp. nov.) are described from Papua New Guinea. Some species are the first of their genera known from New Guinea (*Adamantea fluviatilis*, *Adamantea karkar* and *Australinus papuanus*).

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Pachycorynus*, *Adamantea*, *Neoxantholinus*, *Zeteotomus*, *Australinus*, *Thyrecephalus*, *Guineella* gen. nov., *Eachamia*, *Metolinus*, *Andelis*, *Mitomorphus*, new species, new records.

Introduction

Following the revision of the Xantholinini of the Oriental Region (Bordoni 2002), I have studied species from Australia (Bordoni 2005a), New Zealand (Bordoni 2005b) and New Guinea (Bordoni 2010a). Subsequently I published other contributions on the species of this tribe from the Australasian Region: Bordoni 2010b, 2010c, 2010d, 2011.

Recently my colleague Dr. Dmitri Logunov invited me to study some Xantholinini collected by R. Hornabrook in New Guinea in the years 1965-1975 preserved in the collection of Horace Last in the Manchester Museum. Some specimens were studied in the past by this entomologist and are in litteris. All these species have the label "unpublished name, Solodovnikov 2006". Previously the same author (Last 1980) published some new species of Xantholinini from New Guinea (Bordoni 2010a).

In the revision of the Xantholinini of New Guinea (Bordoni 2010a), the identification keys of the Xantholinini genera occurring in the Papuan region are listed.

In this contribution I describe a new genus and

twelve species and I list new records for other five species.

Abbreviations used in the text:

CAB – Collection Arnaldo Bordoni, Firenze, Italy;
MM – The Manchester Museum, United Kingdom;
ex. – specimen;
exx. – specimens;
Isl. – island(s).

Descriptions of new taxa

Pachycorynus diaphanus sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Kagulbusa, R. Hornabrook leg. 1.VIII.1965.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet is based on the Latin 'diaphanus' (diaphanous), in reference to the aedeagus.

Description: Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.9 mm. Dark brown, with posterior half of elytra yellowish. Head large, very dilated, with largely



rounded sides and posterior angles. Surface without lateral groove, with fine and dense polygonal micro-reticulation and with deep, large, sub-ovoid and dense puncturation. Pronotum small, narrower and shorter than head, slightly dilated anteriorly, with largely rounded anterior angles. Surface with deep, rounded and dense puncturation on the sides of median band. Elytra much longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides and marked humeral angles. Surface shiny, without micro-sculpture, with small and dense puncturation, arranged in several regular series. Abdomen with more or less polygonal micro-reticulation and fine, sparse puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 1-2. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) very membranous, 1.3 mm long, with particular distal structure, symmetrical parameres, and inner sac with scales and spines. Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the labels “*Pachycorynus subjectus* sp. n., Type, H. Last det.”, “Type” (on round label with red border). This species is closely related to *Pachycorynus okapaensis* Bordoni, 2010a from the same locality, but differs in its dimension, colour, puncturation and by the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus. The holotype of *P. okapaensis*, with the holotype of *P. guadalcanalensis* Bordoni, 2010a, is now preserved in the British Museum of London.

***Adamantea fluviatilis* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Madang, Gogol river, R. Hornabrook leg. II.1970.

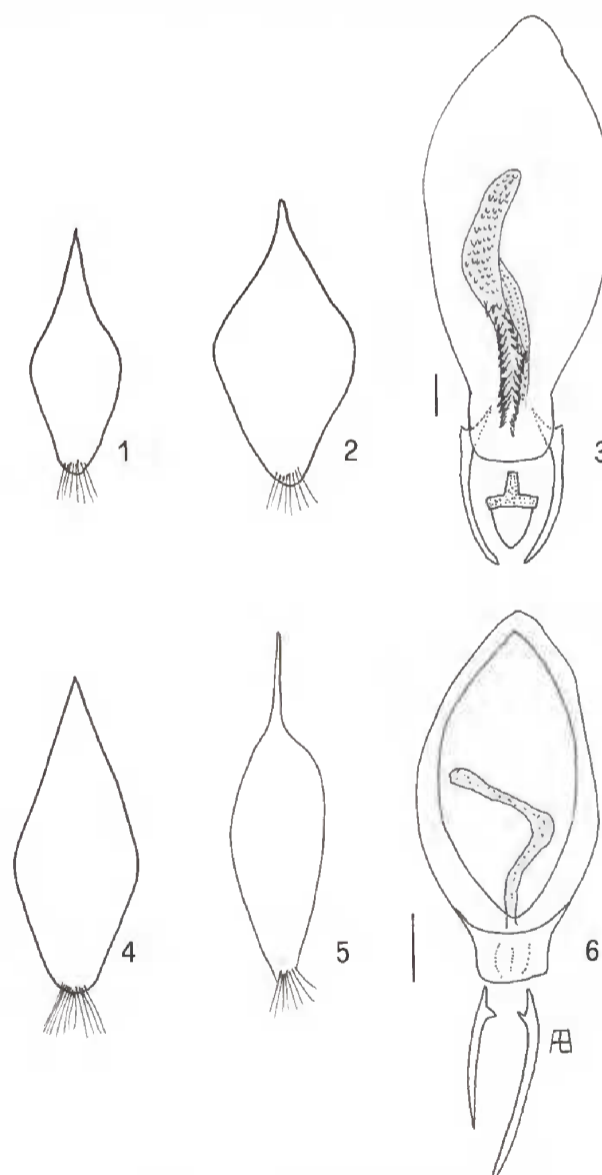
Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet is based on the Latin ‘fluviatilis’ (fluviatile).

Description: Length of body: 6.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.7 mm. Brown reddish; body flat. Head sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and protruding. Surface with longitudinal micro-striations, ovoid and with deep puncturation, i.e. the distance between the punctures is similar to their diameter. Frontal grooves convergent in a longitudinal, short median groove. Ocular grooves deep and long, sub-parallel with the other grooves. Pronotum narrower than head, more or less as long as the head, very dilated anteriorly, with sub-parallel sides and largely rounded anterior angles. Surface with oblique transverse micro-striation on the sides, with dorsal series of 10-11 fine punctures and oblique lateral series of 7-8 larger punctures;

some other punctures near the anterior angles. Elytra large, much longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with well marked humeral angles. Surface shiny, with fine and dense puncturation arranged in numerous regular series. Abdomen shiny, with transverse micro-striation and fine puncturation on the sides. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 4-5. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) ovoid, 0.8 mm long, with asymmetrical parameres, and inner sac with pale, minute scales. Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the label “*Holocorynus fluviatilis* sp. n., Type, H. Last. det.”. The genus *Adamantea* was described (Bordoni 2013) for some species from Pacific islands, some of those in the past were referred to the genus *Pachycorynus* Motschulsky, 1858. The genus occurs in Marquesas, Tonga, Samoa, New Caledonia, and Fiji Isl. *Adamantea fluviatilis* and the following *A. karkar* sp. nov. are the first species of this genus



Figures 1-6. New species of Xantholinini. 1-3: *Pachycorynus diaphanus* sp. nov. 1 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 2 – Sternite of the same; 3 – Aedeagus; 4-6: *Adamantea fluviatilis* sp. nov. 4 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 5 – Sternite of the same; 6 – Aedeagus [scale bars 0.1 mm].



known from New Guinea. The new species is similar to *Adamantea koghiana* Bordoni, 2013 from New Caledonia, but differs in its dimension, colour and the aedeagus.

***Adamantea karkar* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Karkar Isl., R. Hornabrook leg. X.1968.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Karkar, as a noun in apposition.

Description: Length of body: 5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.3 mm. Body very flat, light reddish brown; antennae and legs yellowish. Head sub-rectangular, slightly longer than wide, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, almost right posterior angles. Eyes small and scarcely protruding. Surface similar to those of *Adamantea fluviatilis* but with larger and sparser puncturation. Pronotum shorter and narrower than head, with largely rounded anterior angles. Surface as in *A. fluviatilis*, with a dorsal series of 5-6 punctures and oblique lateral series of 5 larger punctures. Elytra very long, longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface rugose, with more or less polygonal and fine micro-reticulation and fine and dense puncturation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with traces of transversal micro-striation and fine puncturation, arranged in some regular series. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 7-8. Aedeagus (Fig. 9) ovoid, 0.9 mm long, with asymmetrical parameres; inner sac long and narrow, with sparse, fine scales.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

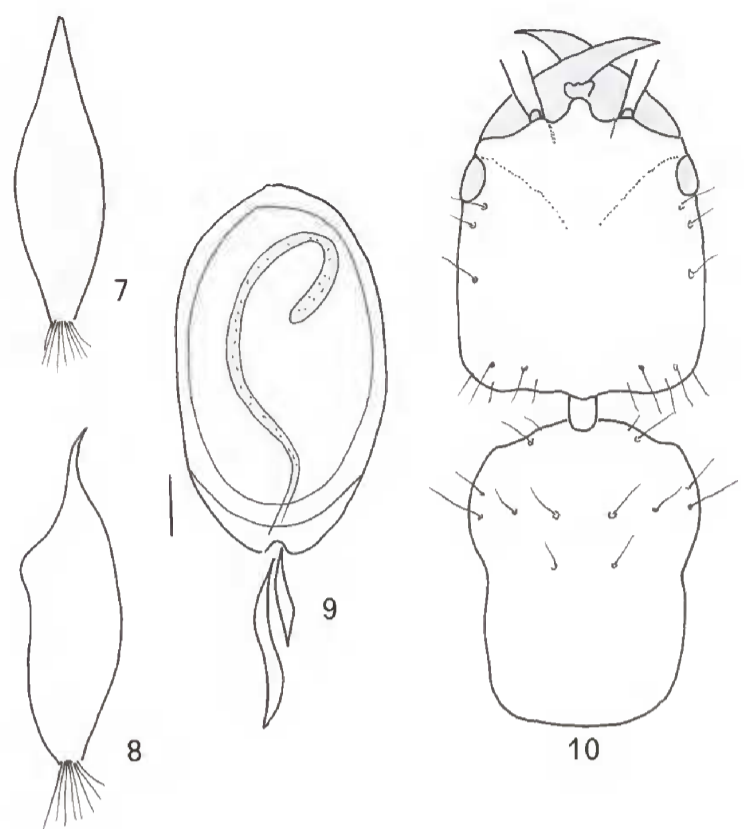
Note: The new species is similar to *Adamantea samoana* Bordoni, 2013 from Samoa, but differs in its dimension, colour, puncturation and the aedeagus.

***Neoxantholinus daulo* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Daulo Pass, Asato-Chimbu Div., R. Hornabrook leg. 31.XII.1973.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Daulo, as a noun in apposition.

Description: Length of body: 11 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5.5 mm. Reddish brown with yellow orange abdomen; antennae brown, legs yellowish brown. Head sub-rectangular (Fig. 10), with strictly rounded posterior angles, scarcely rounded sides. Eyes very small and almost flat. Surface with longitudinal very fine



Figures 7-10. New species of Xantholinini. 7-9: *Adamantea kassem* sp. nov. 7 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 8 – Sternite of the same; 9 – Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm]; 8-10: *Neoxantholinus daulo* sp. nov. 10 – Head and pronotum [scale bar 1 mm].

and dense micro-striation; ocular grooves very long and convergent to the median line; puncturation as in Fig. 10. Labrum as in Fig. 11. Pronotum (Fig. 10) shorter and narrower than head, very dilated anteriorly; surface with oblique micro-striations and punctuation as figured. Elytra very narrow, sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, as long as and narrower than the pronotum. Surface shiny, with micro-puncturation and punctuation arranged in three very superficial series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen shiny, with fine sparse punctures. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 12-13. Aedeagus (Fig. 14) sub-spherical, narrow in the distal part, 1.3 mm long, with parameres reduced to vestiges; inner sac covered in scales.

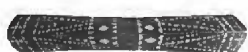
Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the labels “*Metoponcus cooteri* sp. n., Type, H. Last. det.”, “Holotype”. The new species is similar to *Neoxantholinus ullrichi* Bordoni, 2010a from Onerunka, but differs in its dimension, colour and the aedeagus.

***Neoxantholinus ullrichi* Bordoni, 2010a**

Examined material: 1♀ MM, Papua, Okapa, Eastern Highlands, R. Hornabrook leg. 30.I.1965 (“*Metoponcus*



hornabrooki sp. n., Type, H. Last det.", "Holotype").

Distribution: This species was known only from the type locality (Onerunka, Kainantu) (Bordoni 2010a).

***Zeteotomus kassem* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Kassem Pass (Eastern Highlands Distr.), R. Hornabrook leg. 29.IV.1972.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Kassem, as a noun in apposition.

Description: Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Dark brown; legs brown with yellowish tarsi. Head cylindrical, long and narrow, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, right posterior angles. Eyes small, scarcely protruding. Surface with longitudinal and fine micro-striation; puncturation small and sparse; three spaced punctures in longitudinal line between the eyes and the posterior angles. Epistoma without median groove. Pronotum as long as the head, scarcely shorter, narrow and long, with rounded anterior angles, sides only sinuate. Surface with longitudinal micro-striations, with one lateral puncture anteriorly and 2 spaced punctures in a longitudinal line before the middle of the pronotum; some scattered minute punctures. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface with three series of spaced and very superficial, fine, punctures. Abdomen shiny, with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine and sparse puncturation. Male genital segment as in Fig. 15; sternite of the male membranous in the distal portion, as in Fig 16. Aedeagus (Fig. 17), ovoid, 1.2 mm long, without vestiges of parameres, with complex inner sac.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the label "*Metoponcus transitus* sp. n., H. Last det.", "Type" (round label with red border). This species is similar to *Zeteotomus morokanus* Bordoni, 2010a from New Guinea (Moroka, Kemandoga, Testega) but differs by dimension, colour, and by the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus.

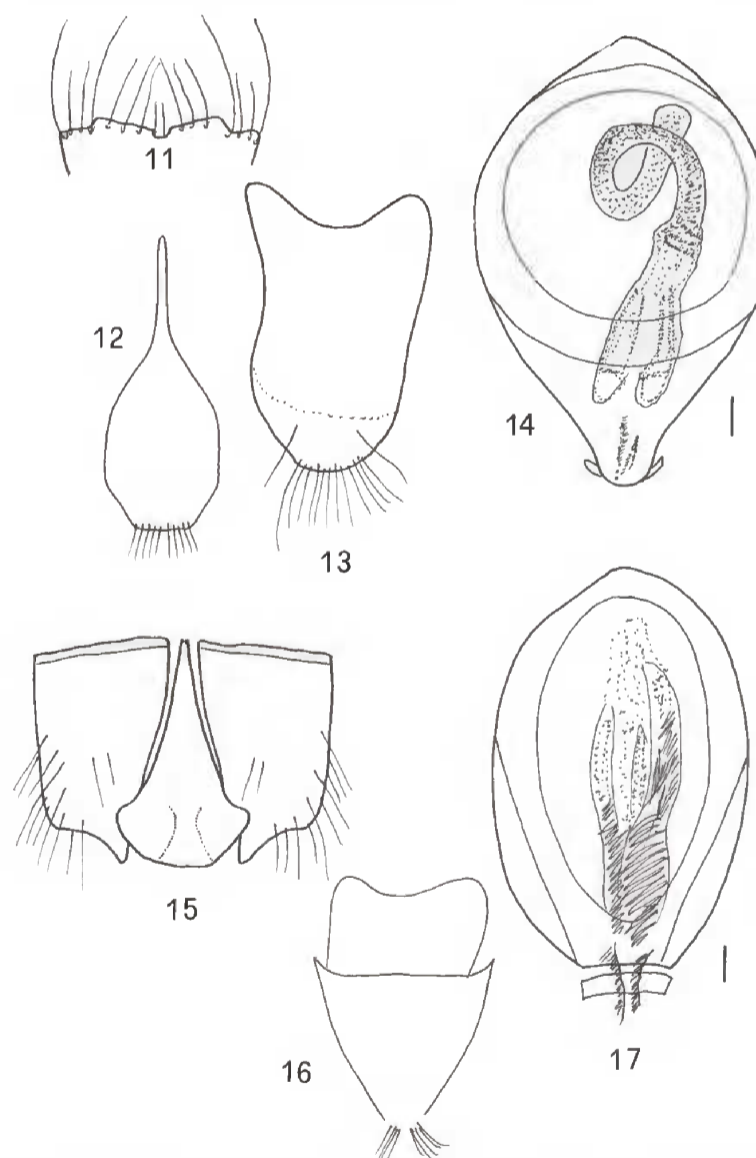
***Australinus papuanus* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Eastern Highlands, Okapa, R. Hornabrook leg. 14.XII.1964.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to Papua.

Description: Length of body: 5.5 mm; from

anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.4 mm. Reddish brown with darker abdomen. Head long, sub-rectangular, scarcely dilated posteriad. Eyes small and flat. Surface shiny, with micro-puncturation, with one puncture in the ocular grooves, two punctures in the groove at the posterior margin of the eyes, one near the posterior angles, one median. Pronotum shorter and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins. Surface with traces of oblique micro-striation, with dorsal series of 5 large widely spaced punctures and lateral series of 2 punctures. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, without marked humeral angles. Surface rugose, with three series of punctures, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with traces of micro-striation and fine and sparse puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 18-19. Aedeagus (Fig. 20) ovoid, distally narrow, 0.5 mm long, with asymmetric parameres; inner sac narrow and long, covered in minute



Figures 11-17. New species of Xantholinini. 11-14: *Neoxantholinus daulo* sp. nov. 11 – Labrum; 12 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 13 – Sternite of the same; 14 – Aedeagus; 15-17: *Zeteotomus kassem* sp. nov. 15 – Male genital segment (with the related tergite); 16 – Sternite of the same; 17 – Aedeagus [scale bars 0.1 mm].



scales.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The species bear the labels "*Metoponcus vividus* sp. n., Type, H. Last det.", "Type" (round label with red border). The genus *Australinus* was described (Bordoni 2005a) for few species of Australia [*A. cyaneipennis* (McLeay, 1873), *A. sexsulciceps* (Lea, 1925)], and Lord Howe Isl. [*A. lordhowensis* Bordoni, 2005a, *A. megacephalus* (Lea, 1925)]. *Australinus papuanus* is the first species of this genus known from New Guinea. *Australinus papuanus* is similar to *A. cyaneipennis* in the structure of the aedeagus but very different in dimensions and colour.

***Thyrecephalus eminens* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Eastern Highlands, Okapa, R. Hornabrook leg. 27.VIII.1965.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet is based on the Latin 'eminens' (eminent).

Description: Length of body: 19 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7.5 mm. Black with reddish genital segment; abdomen and legs brownish black; antennae with the last three segments yellow. Head with bluish reflex, pronotum with violaceous reflex; elytra with evident bronze greenish reflex. Head proportionally small, sub-quadrangular, scarcely longer than wide, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and scarcely protruding, with a groove at the inner margin. Surface of the head shiny, with micro-punctuation, one puncture at the end of the short divergent ocular grooves, one puncture at the inner margin of the eyes, one median; some punctures close to the posterior angles. Labrum as in Fig. 21. Pronotum sub-rectangular, as wide as and longer than the head, with almost right anterior angles and sub-rectilinear anterior margins, not oblique, scarcely sinuate sides, narrower before the middle of the sides. Surface shiny, with micro-punctuation, a large puncture close to the anterior angles, two small punctures near the narrow sides and three small punctures in the middle of the pronotum. The epipleural portion of the pronotum with a groove and a carina. Elytra large, sub-rectangular, larger and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides and marked humeral angles. Surface shiny, with three series of punctures, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and evident, dense punctuation, arranged in series. Tergite and

sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 22-23. Aedeagus (Fig. 24) ovoid, 2.2 mm long, with large distal portion; parameres symmetrical; inner sac short and narrow.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

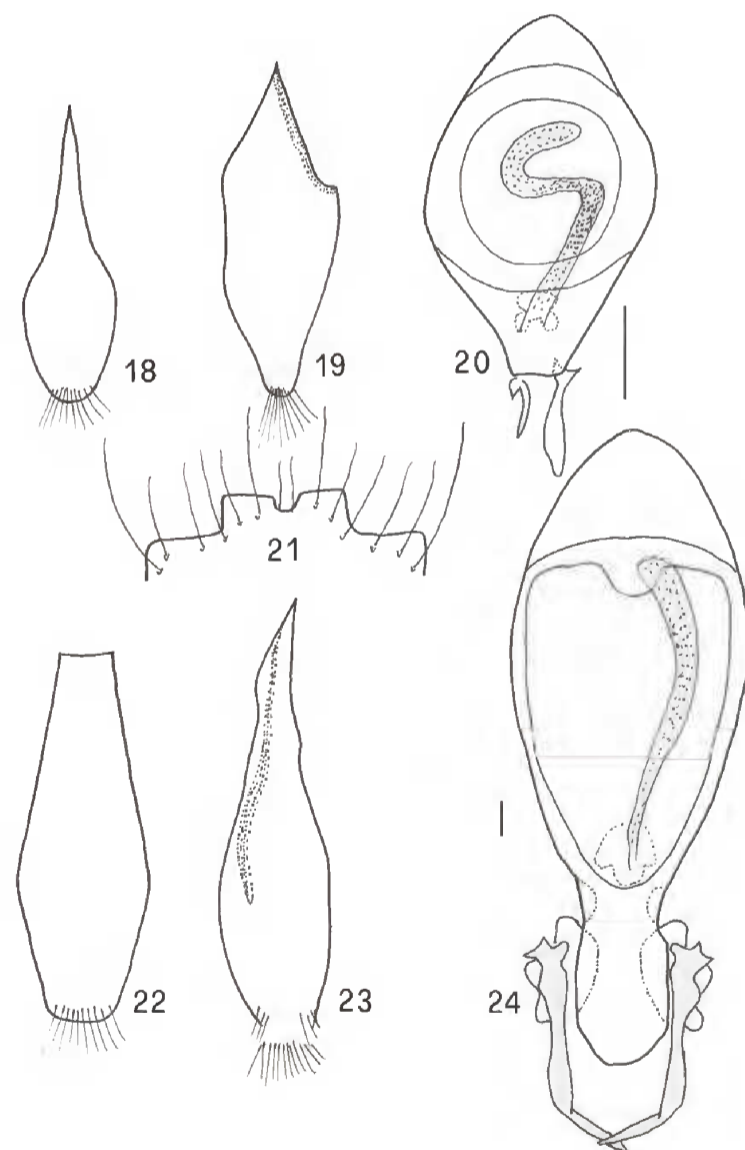
Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the labels "*Thyrecephalus splendens* sp. n., Type, H. Last det.", "Type" (on round label with red border). This new species is similar to *Thyrecephalus splendens* Cameron, 1939 from Irian Jaya and Papua (Bordoni 2010a), but differs in its dimensions, colour, and by the structure of the aedeagus.

***Thyrecephalus aureus* Bernhauer, 1915**

Examined material: 2 exx. MM, Papua, Karkar Isl., R. Hornabrook X.1968; 1 ex. CAB, same data.

Distribution: Bismark Archipelago (New Britain), New Guinea, D'Entrecasteaux Isl. (Fergusson &



Figures 18-24. New species of Xantholinini. 18-20: *Australinus papuanus* sp. nov. 18 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 19 – Sternite of the same; 20 – Aedeagus; 21-24: *Thyrecephalus eminens* sp. nov. 21 – Labrum, 22 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 23 – Sternite of the same; 24 – Aedeagus [scale bars 0.1 mm].



Normanby islands) (Bordoni 2010a).

***Thyrecephalus papuensis* Bernhauer, 1915**

Examined material: 1 ex. MM, Papua, Sepik, Blackwater River, R. Hornabrook VI.1974; 1 ex. CAB, same data ("*Thyrecephalus alveus* sp. n., Type, H. Last det.", the first "Type" (on round label with red border), the second "Paratype" (on round label with yellow border).

Distribution: New Guinea (Bordoni 2010a).

***Guineella* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Guineella hornabrookiana* sp. nov.

Derivatio nominis: The generic epithet should refer to New Guinea.

Description: Head (Fig. 25) with short and superficial frontal grooves; very short ocular grooves; surface with very fine and dense polygonal micro-reticulation and with a median superficial groove; puncturation as in Fig. 25; labrum as in Fig. 26; maxillary and labial palpi as in Figs 27-28; antennae with 3rd segment twice as long as 2nd, the following small, sub-quadrangular; mandibles long and large, with median-distal lateral groove; gular sutures as in Fig. 29; pronotum with fine and dense polygonal micro-reticulation, with posterior dorsal series of very small punctures and oblique lateral series of small punctures; anterior tarsi very dilated; posterior tarsi with the last segment as long as the three previous together; antisternal plate with a suture; upper epipleural line of the pronotum sub-parallel with the inferior line and not joined to it; metasternum as in Fig. 30; mesosternum long and flat; sternite of the male genital segment modified (Fig. 32); shape of aedeagus characteristic (Figs 33-34).

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Note: This genus is isolated in the tribe. *Guineella* is probably allied to the genera *Thyrecephalus* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844, *Dinoxantholinus* Heller, 1910, and *Guineodinella* Bordoni, 2010a, but differs in all the external characters and the shape of the aedeagus. The knowledge of the Xantholinini of New Guinea is therefore still now perfunctory.

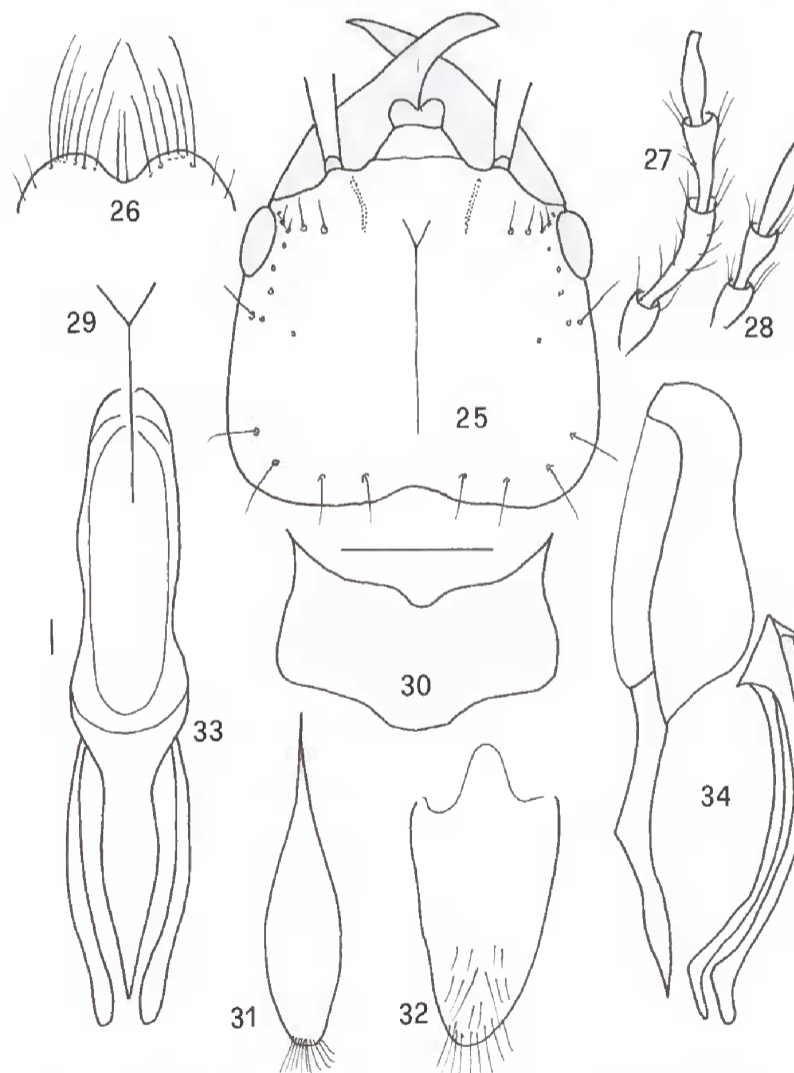
***Guineella hornabrookiana* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Marifunga (Bismarck Range, 2800 m, Eastern Highlands), R. Hornabrook leg. 25.IV.1972.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. Dedicated to the collector of the material listed in this contribution,

R. Hornabrook (Wellington), one of the first entomologists who worked on the insects of New Guinea.

Description: Length of body: 18 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 9 mm. Black, with 6th visible abdominal segment and genital segment reddish; antennae brown; apex of the last segment yellowish. Forebody with very fine and dense polygonal micro-reticulation; elytra rugose, with irregular micro-reticulation. Head large (Fig. 25), with small and scarcely protruding eyes; short and convergent frontal grooves; ocular grooves pit-shaped with two punctures; puncturation as in Fig. 25. Pronotum longer and narrower than head, anteriorly dilated, the sides not sinuate and with marked anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 2 very fine punctures and an oblique lateral series of 3 fine punctures. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface with very fine and widely spaced puncturation, arranged in four series, one near the suture, two median and one lateral. Abdomen with finer and denser microsculpture than those



Figures 25-34. *Guineella* gen. nov. *hornabrookiana* sp. nov. 25 – Head [scale bar 1 mm]; 26 – Labrum; 27 – Maxillary palpus; 28 – Labial palpus; 29 – Gular sutures; 30 – Mesosternum; 31 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 32 – Sternite of the same; 33-34 – Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view [scale bar 0.1 mm].



of forebody, with fine and sparse puncturation on the sides. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 31-32. Aedeagus (Figs 33-34) very characteristic, 2.2 mm long, with long and narrow distal portion; parameres very long and narrow; inner sac apparently not visible.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the labels "*Thyrecephalus hornabrooki* sp. n., Type, H. Last det", "Type" (on round label with red border).

***Eachamia lasti* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♀ MM, Papua, Kassem, R. Hornabrook leg. 22.IX.1972.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. Dedicated to Horace Rupert Last who designated it as a new species in litteris, like some of the other species listed in in this text. His papers dealt, from the late 1960s on various groups of Staphylinidae of New Guinea.

Description: Length of body: 8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4.8 mm. Head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen brown; anterior margin of elytra light brown. Head dilated (Fig. 35), sub-spherical, narrow posteriad, with large and protruding eyes. Labrum as in Fig. 36. Surface of the head with sparse micro-punctuation and puncturation as in Fig. 35. Pronotum narrower and longer than head, anteriorly dilated, with marked anterior angles, with 2 punctures near the anterior angles. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, with very marked humeral angles; puncturation fine and dense, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with transversal micro-striation, and sparse and evident puncturation, arranged in regular series.

Sexual dimorphism: Male is unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Note: This species bears the following labels "*Thyrecephalus metallicus* sp. n., Type, H. Last det.", "Paratype, H. Last det." (on round label with yellow border) (I do not know the eventual type in litteris). The species differs from all congeners in its dimensions, colour, head and the shape of the labrum.

***Metolinus longelytratus* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua [?], Frigano (I cannot find this locality), R. Hornabrook leg. 14.VII.1972.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet is based on the Latin *longe elytratus* (long elytra).

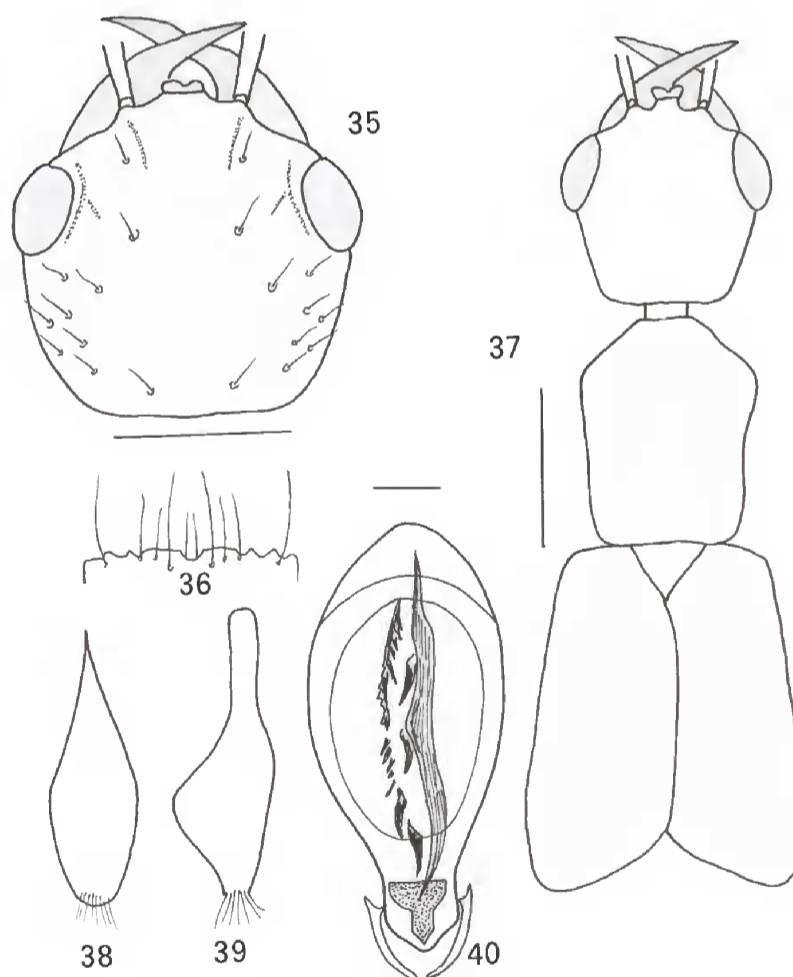
Description: Length of body: 5 mm; from

anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.4 mm. Body of characteristic shape (Fig. 37), brownish black with posterior half of elytra yellowish; antennae and legs pale testaceous. Head with traces of transverse micro-striation, with one large puncture near the superior margin of eyes, two median and some punctures near the posterior angles. Pronotum with similar micro-striation, with a dorsal series of 5 punctures and lateral series of 3 punctures. Elytra rugose, with very fine puncturation arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine and sparse puncturation on the sides, with long yellowish setae. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 38-39. Aedeagus (Fig. 40) 0.7 mm long, with characteristic distal sclerite; inner sac with one very long and large spine and scales and small spines.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the labels "*Metolinus oculatus* sp. n., H. Last det, "Type" (on round label with red border). I change the name because *Metolinus oculatus* was previously published



Figures 35-40. New species of Xantholinini. 35-36: *Eachamia lasti* sp. nov. 35 – Head [scale bar 1 mm]; 36 – Labrum; 36-40: *Metolinus longelytratus* sp. nov. 37 – Forebody [scale bar 0.5 mm]; 38 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 39 – Sternite of the same; 40 – Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm].



(Bordoni 2010a). The new species is similar to *Metolinus montanus* Bordoni, 2010a from Chimbu Prov., but differs in the body shape, dimensions, puncturation, and the aedeagus.

***Metolinus papuanus* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Madang, R. Hornabrook leg. 10.XI.1968.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to Papua.

Description: Length of body: 6.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.2 mm. Body squat and robust (Fig. 41), reddish brown; antennae and legs light brown. Head proportionally large, sub-quadrangular but longer than wide, with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes of medium size and scarcely protruding. Surface with traces of transverse micro-striation and with very sparse puncturation. Pronotum massive, as long and wide as head. Surface with traces of more or less oblique micro-striation, with a dorsal series of 5 punctures and lateral series of 3 punctures. Elytra short, wide, scarcely longer than pronotum. Surface rugose, with some spaced series of fine and sparse punctures. Abdomen with fine transverse micro-striation and fine and sparse puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 42-43. Aedeagus (Fig. 44) 0.7 mm long, with characteristic distal structure and inner sac with two big spines.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.

Note: The specimen bears the labels “*Mitomorphus levatis* sp. n., Type, H. Last det.”, “Type” (on round label with red border). The species differs from all known *Metolinus* especially in the shape of the body and the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus.

***Andelis punctatus* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ MM, Papua, Eastern Highlands, Okapa Distr., Oiana, R. Hornabrook leg. 8.XII.1972.

Paratypes 1♀ MM, same data as in holotype; 1♀ MM, 1♂ CBA, Frigano, R. Hornabrook leg. 28.XII.1974.

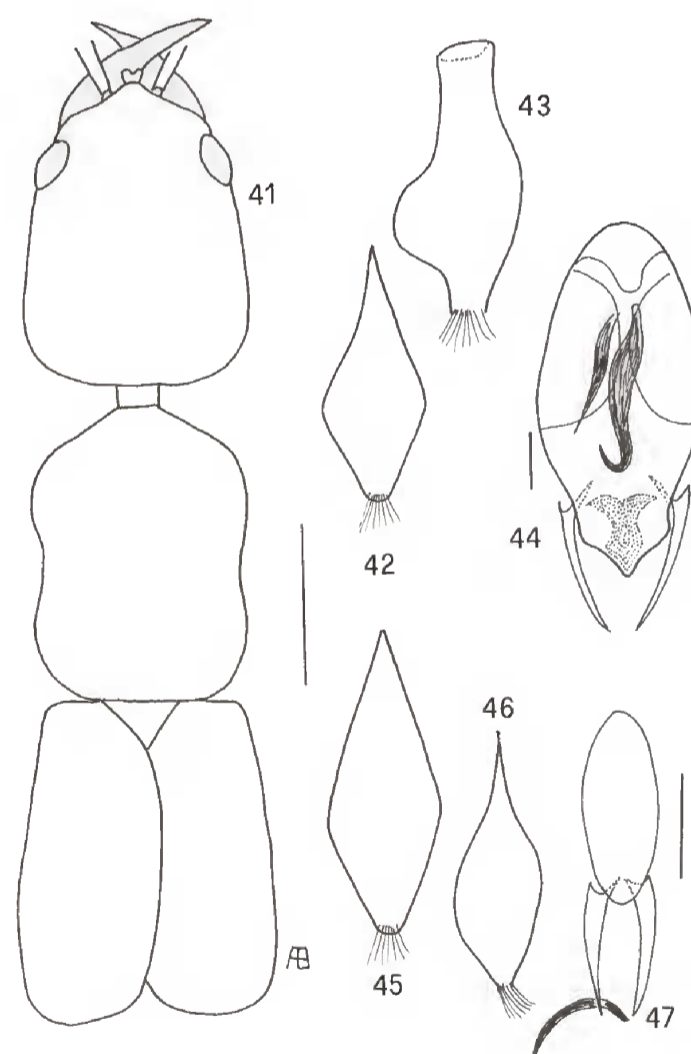
Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet is based on the Latin *punctatus* (with puncturation), in reference to the evident puncturation of the pronotum.

Description: Length of body: 4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.4 mm. Head black, pronotum, elytra, and abdomen reddish brown black, 6th visible abdominal segment, genital segment, antennae and legs

yellowish. Head sub-rectangular, with scarcely rounded sides, largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and scarcely protruding. Surface with deep, and dense puncturation on the sides of the median band. Pronotum narrow, much narrower than head, as wide as the head, with very oblique anterior margins. Surface shiny, with traces of transverse micro-striation; evident puncturation on the sides of median band; the distance between the punctures is equal to their diameter. Elytra much longer and wider than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface slightly rugose, with fine, superficial puncturation arranged in numerous series. Abdomen anteriorly with polygonal micro-reticulation and with fine and sparse puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 45-46. Aedeagus (Fig. 47) very small, 0.3 mm long, with long, symmetrical parameres and long, very narrow distal sclerite.

Sexual dimorphism: The female is identical to the male in the external characters.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality.



Figures 41-47. New species of Xantholinini. 41-44: *Metolinus papuanus* sp. nov. 41- Forebody [scale bar 0.5 mm]; 42 - Tergite of the male genital segment; 43 - Sternite of the same; 44 - Aedeagus; 45-47: *Andelis punctatus* sp. nov. 45 - Tergite of the male genital segment; 46 - Sternite of the same; 47 - Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm].



Note: The holotype bears the labels “*Mitomorphus punctatus* sp. n., H. Last det., Paratype”, “Paratype” (on round label with yellow border); the other specimens have the same labels and one the label “Holotype” (on round label with red border). *Andelis punctatus* is the first species of this genus known from New Guinea. In the Australasian Region only one other species (*Andelis minutulus* Bordoni, 2010a) (Solomon Isl.) was known until now. The new species differs from all the taxa of this genus especially in the shape of the aedeagus.

***Phacophallus papuensis* (Fauvel, 1878)**

Examined material: 2 exx. MM, Papua, Panang, (R. Hornabrook leg. ?) 27.VI.1978.

Distribution: Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa (Bordoni 2002), New Guinea, Solomon Isl. (Bordoni 2010a).

***Mitomorphus punctatissimus* Bordoni, 2010a**

Examined material: 1♀ MM, 1♀ CAB, Papua, Okapa, Eastern Highlands, R. Hornabrook 6.II.1965.

Distribution: Papua (Herzog Mts., Wau, Rintobe) (Bordoni 2010a).

Note: The holotype of the species, as the first specimen listed here, bears the labels “*Xantholinus hornabrooki* sp. n.”, “Type, H. Last det.” (on round label with red border); the second listed specimen bears the labels “*Xantholinus papuensis* sp. n., Holotype, H. Last det.”, “Type, H. Last det.” (on round label with red border).

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